

The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,904.]

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1798.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

Theatre-Royal.

MR KEMBL. RESPECTFULLY informs the Nobility, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Publick in general, That the THEATRE-ROYAL.

Will be opened MONDAY January 8, with the Comedy of THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

CAPTAIN FAULKNER — Mr CAMPBELL, from the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, being his first appearance in this Kingdom.

CAUSTIC — Mr DENMAN, From Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, being his first appearance in this kingdom.

ALLSPICE — Mr SCRIVEN.

DASHAW — Mr DE CAMP.

MACQUERRE — Mr ROCK.

SOPHIA, MR PENN, from the Theatre-Royal, Bath, being his first appearance in this kingdom.

NED — Mr BLAND.

GROVEREY — Mr HALION.

TANJORE — Mr MELVINE.

CLEMENTINA — Miss BIGGS.

LADY SORELL — Mrs BEW.

JULIA — Mrs HORABOW.

From the Theatre in Calcutta, being her first appearance in this kingdom.

To which will be added,

THE WATERMAN.

TOM TUG — Mr COOKE, From the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, being his first appearance in this kingdom.

BUNNIE — Mr DENMAN.

ROBIN — Mr DE CAMP.

Mrs BUNNIE — Miss BIGGS.

WILHELMINA — Mrs BEW.

Doors to be opened at Six, to begin precisely at Seven.

Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes to be taken at the box-office of the Theatre-Royal.

Edinburgh, Dec. 18, 1797.

At the adjourned Meeting of the Members of the MUSICAL SOCIETY held this day;

PRESIDENT,

Lord Provost of Edinburgh, as proxy for Mr Grant of Congleton, Mr

Lord Chief Baron, as proxy for the Duke of Buccleugh, the Earl of

Dalkeith, Mr Secretary Dundas, and Major Dun-

das Saunders,

Mr Baron Norton, Lord Elgin,

Sir James Hall, as proxy for Lord

Gladstone and Son, at their shop opposite

the end of the Old Bridge, Leith. They have also for sale, best

SCOTCH BUTTER, in different packages.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE MEMBERS are requested to meet at FORTUNE's upon Tuesday the 9th instant.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD; Preses.

Wm. and HENRY HAOGART, Secretaries.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Society, agreeable to their Charter, is to be held in their Hall here on Tuesday the 9th of January inst. at twelve o'clock noon, when it is requested that all the Members then in town will attend, precisely at the hour of meeting—as besides the ordinary business, there will be a ballot for the admission of new Members; and by the rules of the Society no ballot can commence till at least twenty Members are present.

The anniversary Dinner of the Society is to be held on the above day, at FORTUNE'S Tentiss Tavern, half past 4 o'clock; and Gentlemen are requested to give in their names to the waiter, on the day preceding at farthest.

THE MARQUIS OF Tweeddale, Vice Presidents,

LORD BALGOWAN, LEWIS GORDON, Gen. Sec.

E. INBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE-OFFICE,

January 3, 1798.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE AGAINST LOSSES BY FIRE, is to be held in Magdalen Chapel, Cowgate, on Monday the 22d instant, at one o'clock afternoon, when it is hoped the Members will attend.

DIXMUIDE BUTTER.

Just arrived from Rotterdam,

BEST DIXMUIDE BUTTER, in small kegs, to be sold by Thomas Gladstones and Son, at their shop opposite the end of the Old Bridge, Leith. They have also for sale, best SCOTCH BUTTER, in different packages.

Leith, January 4th, 1798.

DUTCH GENEVA, &c.

To be sold by public roup, within the Excise Warehouse, Leith, on Friday the 5th of January 1798, at twelve o'clock noon,

THE CARGO of the GUSTAVUS of Gotternburgh, from Rotterdam, consisting of

234 ANKERS GENEVA,

10 MATTS TOBACCO—and

1 CHEST OF TEA.

The Goods may be seen in the Excise Ware-house the day preceding, and morning of the day of sale; and the Geneva and Tobacco will be exposed in such lots as intending purchasers may incline.

The Geneva is of the strength of 1 in 4, under Hydrometer proof.

THE LITERARY & COMMERCIAL SEMINARY.

THORP ARCH, NEAR WETHERBY, YORKSHIRE.

THE Proprietors of the Institution beg to acknowledge the liberal encouragement they have received from a generous Public, and hope, from the superior abilities of the Head Master, as well as of the Masters in the various departments, to merit a continuance of their favour; they flatter themselves that no exertions will be wanting on their parts to render it superior to any Seminary in the kingdom. And they are led to observe, from the rapid increase of pupils, that a speedy completion of their plan will soon be effected.

This Seminary is situated in a county of York, on a dry and limestone soil, well known and esteemed for the salubrity of the air and goodness of the water.

The Schools as well as Lodging-rooms are lofty, and fitted up in a comfortable and even elegant manner, being all separate and nearly furnished. Adjoining are extensive play grounds for the recreation of the young Gentlemen, at their leisure hours. No accommodations are wanting, either for health or convenience, and the plan of education pursued far more extensive and enlarged than can be in any common school. It is one grand object of the institution to send forth into the world young men, not only well qualified by literary attainments for the various departments of life, but also established in virtuous habits, and in the essential principles of Christianity.

The pupils are instructed in the Latin, Greek, French, and German languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Merchants Accounts, Mathematics, History, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Drawing, Music, the Military Exercise, with every other requisite to form the man of letters, the merchant, &c.

The Terms, which include all charges for tuition as above stated, for Board, Wathing, Mending, Servants, Pens, Writing Books, &c. are for

Boys under ten years of age, L. 25 0 0

From ten to twelve, and above that age 35 0 0

for the commercial line, 40 0 0

Above twelve for the higher Classics and Philosophical Studies, 60 0 0

Parlour Boarders, 7 12 6

For those Gentlemen who stop a Vacation, 1 10 0

Admission, 1 10 0

Every pupil is expected to give a quarter's notice of his removal.

There will be two vacations, Christmas and Midsummer.

* Hebrew, Italian, and Spanish, if required.

The Seminary will open again after the present vacation, on Monday the 22d of January.

ASH TIMBER ON SALE.

To be SOLD, by auction, on Tuesday the 9th instant,

at twelve noon, in the Timber Buff,

A CARGO of very useful ASH TIMBER, just landed from England, which, for the accommodation of purchasers, will be exposed in small lots.

INTIMATION

To the HERITORS having interest in the division of the Common Muirs of Denny and Garvhard.

THE Arbitrators in the submission relative to the Division of these COMMONTIES, having accepted of the submission, and nominated and appointed GEORGE NAPIER, writer in Edinburgh, to be clerk thereto;—they ordained the whole Heritors claiming right to shares of the same, to produce their several titles in the Clerk's hands, to instruct their interests and claims; and between the 4th day of February next, with certification. And, in order that the same might be duly notified to all concerned, they appointed intimation to be made in the Mercury, Edinburgh Courant, and Advertiser; and at the church-door of the parish of Denny, two successive Sundays: And, in obedience thereto, this notice is now given.

Edinburgh, 25th Dec. 1797.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS, EDINBURGH.

May 31, 1797.

BY order of the Barons, intimation is hereby given, That MARY WALLACE, wife of John Wilson, candlemaker at Bucleugh place, and only surviving child of the deceased Jean Ted, daughter of Alexander Ted, in the parish of Carmichael, by Alexander Wallace, also deceased, sometime in the parish of Pittinan, in the presbytery and county of Lanark, her husband, and the said John Wilson for his interest, have applied for a gift of *allium beres* of the effects of Adam Watson, carrier and cow-feeder in Edinburgh, and David Watson, carrier and horse-hyder ther, his brother german, sons of David Watson, labourer in Pittinan, by Lillian Ted his wife.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

THAT HOUSE in MERCHANT STREET, presently possessed by Mr Bremer, writer, consisting of three floors, besides sun-floor, back court, water-pipe, and other conveniences. The house being large, may be divided into two lodgings, and may be seen on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from twelve to two.

Apply to Alexander Fraser, writer to the signet, North Ha'penny Street.

This day is Published, in one Vol. 8vo,

And sold by G. Madie and Son, South Bridge; Thomas Brown, North Bridge; James Symington, Exchange, and Messrs and Miller, Parliament Square, price 9s 6d in boards, or 10s 6d bound.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Containing a Succinct Account of its Soil, Climate, Natural History, Population, Agriculture, Manners and Customs.—With an ample Description of the several divisions into which that country is partitioned.

BY GILBERT IMLAY,

A Captain in the American army during the war, and Commissioner for laying out Lands in the Back Settlements.

Illustrated with Correct Maps of the Western Territories of North America; of the State of Kentucky, as divided into Counties, from actual surveys, by ELIAS BAKER; a Map of the Province Government, and a Plan of the Rapids of the Ohio. The Third Edition, with great Additions.

Of the above Booksellers may be had,

1. Anderson's Account of Lord Macartney's Embassy, 8vo, price 2s bound.

2. Voyage to St Domingo, translated from the MS of Baron Wimpffen, 8vo, price 7s bound.

3. Marshall's Agricultural Works, 2 vols 8vo, price 41 13s bound.

4. Oldfield's History of the Boroughs, 2 vols 8vo, price 16s bound.

5. Este's Journey through the Netherlands, 8vo, price 7s bound.

6. Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting Useful Knowledge, 3 vols 4to, price 31 2s in boards.

7. Wadiford's Essays on Colonization, 4to, boards, price 21 11s 6d.

8. Reports of the Commissioners on the Fees and Perquisites of Office, 8vo, price 8s bound.

9. Tyter's Art of Rearing Children, 8vo, price 3s bound.

10. Smirnoff's Surveyor of the Russian Empire, 8vo, price 7s bound. London—Printed for J. DEARETT, and sold by MUNDELL and SON, Edinburgh; and J. MUNDELL, College, Glasgow.

COOK'S, CHEAP AND ELEGANT ROCKET LIBRARY:

Containing the most approved and popular Works in the English Language.

Printed in a style of Elegance that may challenge competition on a purposefully manufactured *Vellum Paper*, of *Octavo*-size, or *Eightavo*; a size which forms a happy medium between the extremes of diminutive inconvenience and ponderous tristly.

The volumes are thereby rendered equally convenient for the Pocket, and ornamental for the Book-shelf, as they form an agreeable Travelling Companion, adapted for equipment in the fire-side, and equally convenient for passing leisure hours, when names and the seasons invite us abroad.

Illustrated with Superb Embellishments.

Possessing an uncommon degree of Beauty and high finishing, taken from the paintings and drawings of T. Kirk, E. Burney, and R. Corwold, and engraved by Heath, Nicoll, Warren, &c.

To gratify the Admirers of beautiful Printing and decorative elegance,

SUPERIOR EDITIONS.

are printed, possessing those peculiar advantages never before united in any editions of the same Works. From their distinguished magnificence, they are adapted to accommodate the polite and fashionable circles, the virtuoso, embellished and embellished runs of the two largest parts, as they are the most expensive and valuable parts of the respective Authors.

Sublime Picturesque & Graphic Descriptions.

possess the advantage of the *First Impressions* of the plates, worked off in the manner of proofs. These Editions, therefore, exhibit an unexampled specimen of the united beauties of the press and pencil, and form a pleasing union of neatness and elegance, unequalled in the greatest drifts of paper, print, and Embellishments; and, if perfection and elegance are taken into consideration, the proprietor flatters himself, that his works will gain admission into the libraries of the literati, and the most fashionable of the present age.

THE CHEAP EDITION will be embellished with an *Elegant Engraving* in every number.

Life of the Works already printed, which may be had bound, jewelled, or in numbers, price only six pence each,

SELECT NOVELS.

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Sentimental Journey 1 No 0 6

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TRIAL OF JOHN WILLIAMSON, CAPTAIN OF THE AGINCOURT.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

ABSTRACT OF CAPTAIN WILLIAMSON'S SPEECH IN DEFENCE.

The Court being assembled, Captain Williamson put in his defence, and it not appearing in his hand-writing, he requested permission for his friends, M'ell, Lockhart and Harrison, Barristers, to read it; which being granted, those Gentlemen read the defence as follows:

Mr President, and Gentlemen of this Hon. Court,

I stand accused before you in a situation which necessarily must excite the attention, I might add, indeed, the aid and assistance of this Court.

It is not any single instance of cowardice, disaffection, or neglect, committed on any particular and specified occasion, in the course of that memorable engagement, with which I am charged; but I am called upon to account for every moment of my conduct, every expression of my lips, from the moment of preparation for battle, until the final defeat of the enemy.

In this situation, besides the testimony of my own conscience, it is some consolation to me that I am brought hither, not from either of my Admirals, who so gloriously distinguished themselves on that day—not by any Captain of the fleet, or Gentleman of my own profession or education, whose knowledge or experience might in some measure fanion any unfavourable opinion he might have formed of my conduct. The Gentleman who accuses me, whatever services he may have seen, cannot have well weighed the duty of a commander of a ship; and whether the step which he has chosen to take has resulted from his anxiety for the good of his country, which in this Court he has so frequently expressed, or whether from that resentment which he felt against me before the action, this Court will be best able to determine.

One fact is, however, before the Court, that that Gentleman, after writing publicly to the Admiralty, that he loudly called to me from his station on the poop, that I should be disgraced for ever. If I did not bring my ship into closer action—that he used every endeavour, but in vain, to rouse me to a sense of honour during the action, has not adduced one single proof of a fact so easily in its nature to be proved; nay, he has not asked any one witness, adduced to support his accusation, one single question which might lead to the proof of it.

It is to this Court alone that I am indebted for the manifestation of my personal conduct during this action; it is to them that I am indebted for affording the witnesses for the prosecutor, or an opportunity of clearing away this cruel defamation of my conduct; and whilst I say this, I entreat this Court to consider, whether that resentment, which he affects had subsisted during the action, did not induce him to level more immediate, if at my exiles, after I had destroyed my reputation.

Sir, endeavour to collect his evidence—the prosecutor has not used the fair and just means of learning the particular facts which different persons might speak to. In his application to them for their evidence, instead of fairly asking them what they knew, and exhorting them to disclose it, he at first of all intimated that the cause was the cause of justice and truth—that the whole fleet had but one opinion of my misconduct—that I was under arrest—suggesting to another that he certainly should again come on board the Agincourt—that he remembered his behaviour during the mutiny, and would not forget him—to another, that he might be of service to him in obtaining promotion.—I do not speak these facts lightly—I have not only verbal evidence, but have some of the strongest of these facts in the prosecutor's own hand-writing—I tender it in evidence to the Court, to prove to them that, even in the opinion of the prosecutor, that cause could not be the cause of justice and truth which required such foul proceedings to sustain it.

One more instance of ungenerous behaviour in a British officer I shall submit to the Court; and that is, that when he accused me—he endeavoured to cut me off from the means of defence—he struck at the testimony of my own officers and ship's company, whom, in his letter to the Admiralty, he implicates not only in my supposed misconduct of the vessel, representing them as petrified and thunder-struck at the time of action, and therefore, according to all human judgment, incapable of giving testimony of what passed, finally hoping that the ear of public justice would be deaf against their testimony, because he had chosen to beat down their ~~heads~~ before me.

These proceedings, the prosecutor has chosen to set the merits of his scutcheon against me on the joint evidence of several gentlemen of other ships, and that delivered by the officers and crew of my own ship. Many of the latter have given a distinct negative to the evidence of those who were in other ships, and others have accounted for the various positions of the ship, by circumstances with which persons not on board could not have been acquainted. The whole forms one integral body of evidence; for the prosecution of that evidence, it shall not then be in the power of the prosecutor to call upon the Court to receive a part of that evidence for the purpose of examination, and reject the remainder, which establishes my innocence.

Sir, having presented this, give me leave to retire to you a plain narrative of my conduct.

When I first had the honour to command his Majesty's ship Agincourt, I need not mention the distressful state of the navy. In the midst of the mutiny I lay under the guns of the Lancaster, then in an open flame of rebellion. I had no guns on board the Agincourt, and thus defenceless as I was, I preferred my Majesty's ship from that contagion which had then spread to almost every crew at or within the Nore. The Court may, perhaps, ask, how does this apply? I answer, as a proof of my character for loyalty, and that, as no person can pretend to speak correctly to the character of another, unless he knows some facts whereon to ground his opinion, to every witness who shall bear testimony of my loyalty to his Majesty, will inform this Court, that this is one of those facts which have induced him that opinion.

After the long and tempestuous voyage in which we failed under Admiral Lord Duncan, I came into Yarmouth Roads.

His Lordship, it is well known, from the great vigilance and attention of the Board of Admiralty, in having ready for him supplies of every kind at Yarmouth, was enabled to sail within three days of his arrival, leaving the Agincourt behind. I perceived it would be impossible for me to join him before either the Dutch fleet were beaten, or had regained the Texel, the Agincourt being at that time without any powder but what had been damaged in the heavy gales we had experienced. I did not, however, despair of rejoining my Admiral; my exertions, and those of my ship's company were unremitting. On my joining his Lordship, on 10th Oct. he did express his surprise at seeing me so soon. Sir W. Fairfax has already deposed in the following words, "That it was the opinion of himself and his officers that I must have made very great exertions, and had the highest merit in joining the fleet so soon."

If I had been disloyal, should I not have shrank from the dangerous determination of repelling the motinous contagion under the canon of a ship in open rebellion. If I had been indifferent to the good of the service, should I have made such exertions as have called forth so high an encomium on me by the oath of Sir William Fairfax? And had I been daurily inclined, should I have made these exertions, knowing the enemy to be at sea, that I might join the fleet only to display my cowardice in the hour of battle, before two contending nations?

I come, now, Sir, to the day of action, and if seems that the prosecutor, to ground an opinion, that my ship was slowly brought into action, wishes to lay as a foundation, that she was either a far slower than any of the fleet, or at least an excellent failure. The Agincourt certainly was an excellent failure, and may still be so; but on our return to Yarmouth, her rigging had been torn up more taught than before, a circumstance which affected her sailing at least one knot in the hour. My ship's company, though eager to engage, were 75 men short of their complement; of that complement many were landsmen, and a very great proportion of the remainder not seamen.—The alternate blockade of the Texel, and the many gales we had experienced in the last cruise, had afforded them no opportunity of being exercised in the great guns. They certainly were slow and awkward in making sail, as well as in fitting, though I repeat I cannot bear too strong a testimony to their courage in the day of action.

[The defense here reviews, at considerable length, the evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution, commenting on, and contrasting the variations therein. It then proceeds as follows:]

Now, Sir, reasoning upon this simple narrative, as I have stated it, and which has in fact been strictly proved by many witnesses whom you have already heard, to whose testimony I but intend you to refer, I hope I may in full confidence submit to this Court, that as the signal for passing the line was never seen by my ship, and consequently not reported to me, as the signal 48 hours generally, according to the evidence of Captain

O'Brien, to have been mistaken by the whole fleet, I could not but deem those ships my opponents which fired on me whilst bearing down, and before I had fired a single gun; and I appeal to the Court, whether it is probable, I should have given orders for the men to lie down, and that they should actually have done so, unless at that time the enemy's guns were in a situation to take us, and unless the enemy's fleet had at that time been flying over us.

It certainly was not my intention to have fired a gun at the yellow-sided ship, as I had ordered the Master to lay me close along-side the black-sided ship, but finding that both were edging away, I thought it my duty to bring my starboard guns to bear on her, whilst I was edging down towards the black ship, continually nearing her, until her wading fell close to us, and until, as some of the witnesses have deposed, her colours were either hauled down or flew away.

I appeal to this Court, whether I did not anticipate what this Court must have thought to be the correct line of duty, when finding it dangerous to our own ships to engage the black ship any longer, I attempted to make sail to get to the van, when I was frustrated by the dangerous wound in the forecastle, should I have been blameless, if after the report of the boatswain I had hazarded the falling of that mast, by crowding that sail on which we were preparing to do, and which might have disabled me during the whole of the action, was it not my duty, as I could, to get to windward, to bear up for a ship then unengaged to leeward, and to steer that course which I could steer without endangering the mast?

When I found that ship occupied, was it not my duty to haul up for the first ship that was unoccupied, and had not struck when I came along side the Alkmaar, which had her colours up and within pistol shot? Will the prosecutor say, that it was my duty to pass her by, to receive her fire and not return a gun whilst her colours were flying, even supposing she had fired two guns, as he chuses to assert? By the articles of war, was it not my duty to pursue her beaten or flying?

I profess, Sir, I could never conceive what matter of criminality he could even suggest in my action with this ship. Does he mean to say he had not struck, after his own sergeant has proved that by his orders he fired twenty-four rounds into her? or does he mean to say, as his sergeant has sworn, that he had no colours up when we first came alongside of her, after affirming in his own letter that we fired into her, and her colours came down—after it has been repeated, and without possibility of contradiction been proved, that the prosecutor, at the close of the engagement, cried out from the poop, She had not struck, two guns, as he chuses to assert?

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of provisional cavalry.—A corps, equally serviceable, he thought might be raised, and maintained at half the expence.

Mr BAKER said a words; after which leave was given, and a bill ordered.

The bill having been previously prepared, Mr Dundas brought it in, and moved that it should be read the first time. It was read accordingly, and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next.

ROYAL FAMILY.

Mr TIERNEY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he expected to be ordered to deliver a message to the Houfe relative to the contribution of the Royal Family to the public expence. If no such message was in contemplation, he should move in the Committee of Ways and Means, for the repeal of all the clauses which exempt the Royal Family from paying to the general contributions.

ASSESSED TAXES BILL.

Mr PITT moved the report of the assessed taxes bill should be brought up. The schedule was then taken up, and a variety of verbal and literal alterations were made in the several clauses. After going through the whole, Mr Pitt moved the different additional clauses.

Clause 1, puts houses licensed for reception of lunatics. 2, Places kept for public entertainment. 3, Houses kept by Royal Academicians and Associates of the Royal Academy of Arts, on the same footing as houses usually let to lodgers. 4, Exempts subalterns, and 5, Non-commissioned officers and privates of Yeomen Cavalry enrolled previous to the 10th of October 1797, from the additional duty on one horse for each person. 6, All stage coaches, and others travelling for hire, from the carriage duty. 7, Persons keeping carriages not made use of previous to the 5th of April 1798, are not to pay the increased rate. 8, Annual officers of corporations are not to pay for servants, horses, and carriages used only in their official stations during the year of office—sheriffs of counties are also in like manner exempt. 9, The additional rate on dogs, where a composition is now paid, is to be charged on the composition. 10, Provisional cavalry exempt in like manner as yeoman cavalry. 11, Regulates the mode of charging persons at bathing places, &c. where two or more houses are held by one person. 12, Respects new built houses not yet occupied. 13 to 20, Have various regulations, as appointing Collectors, regulating their duties, their poundage, &c. &c. 21 to 26, order an account to be opened at the Bank of England, where persons may pay in any part of their assessment, not less than three instalments at a time; and receive a discount of 4 per cent.; several regulations respecting the mode, &c. were adopted.

The Houfe divided on a clause for allowing receipts to be taken on unstamped paper.—Carried, 34 to 14. Mr BURTON brought in a clause to empower Commissioners for building churches, gaols, and bridges, to suspend the erection and payment of the funds payable to the creditors, for years. The Houfe divided on filling up the blank twice—on 7 years, Nos 40—Ayes 6;—on 5 years, Nos 38—Ayes 7.—It was then carried for three years without a division.

After the amendments in the body of the bill were gone through, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engrossed, printed, and read a third time on Wednesday next.

LONDON.

JANUARY 1.

The Russian courier, who arrived in such haste a few days since from St Peterburgh, returned on Friday.—He was not dispatched by the Court of Russia, but was sent by a company of Russia merchants, and addressed to Mr Hope. The object of his journey relates to some money transactions; but whether to the private affairs of the merchants, or to a loan to the Emperor of Russia, is uncertain.

Lieutenant Lord Camelford is expected to arrive hourly, in one of his Majesty's sloops of war, by order of Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief on the Leeward Island station, in order to answer before his Peers, the heinous offence of which he has been charged by the Coroner's Inquest of the island of Barbadoes.

It was on Friday strongly reported, that the Commander in Chief is at issue with Administration, on their intended reduction of the officers of the new levies to half-pay.

At the close of the Poll for Alderman for the Ward of Farrington Without on Saturday, the numbers were—Mr Price 468—Mr Waddington 346.

When our paper went to press this day, Mr Price's majority was more than 200. The poll finally closes at three o'clock.—*Packet.*

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The whole of the homeward-bound West India fleet has now arrived, excepting one vessel belonging to London, and one to Liverpool.

According to a proclamation issued at Vienna, the haven of Chiuzzi, in the Gulph of Venice, is declared a free port.

The Hawke, Dempster, arrived on Friday at Poole, in 17 days from Newfoundland. She parted from the convoy with about 20 sail, eleven days since. On the 1st ult. considerable damage was done at Newfoundland by a violent storm. In Cumborne Bay four vessels were driven ashore; the Chance and Eagle, laden with fish, and the Gibraltar in ballast, were totally lost; the Industry was got off with damage.

Some days since, a French schooner privateer, of 14 guns, captured seven or eight English vessels off Foulness: One of these, the Betsey of Yarmouth, has been retaken, owing to the ingenuity of Rundle the master, who being left on board the prize, persuaded the Frenchmen that there were lands without or to the eastward of them, and therefore, if they did not keep the vessel close in with the shore, they would lose her. In pursuing his advice, they run her aground on the Newcome Sand, and, on a boat from Winterton going to their assistance, they surrendered themselves prisoners.

Several Italian papers, received with the last mail, mention that the whole of the Venetian fleet, on their voyage to Toulon, have been separated in a strong gale of wind, which lasted three days, and that many of them, heavy laden with the contents of the Arsenal of Venice, are supposed to be lost.

STOCKS.

No business done this day at the Stock Exchange.

STATE PAPER.

BASIS OF THE PEACE TO BE CONCLUDED AT RASTADT, CONTAINING THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF PEACE AGREED UPON AT CAMPO FORMIO, WHICH ARE TO BE RATIFIED AT RASTADT BY THE CONGRESS ASSEMBLED THERE.

I. All the Ecclesiastic States in Germany, especially those having possessions on the left borders of the Rhine, shall be secularized for the benefit of the Electors.

II. As much as is possible, the most important States shall receive natural frontiers, to be fixed upon.

III. The King of England loses all his possessions in Germany, and, with his Electorate, also his influence in the German Empire.

DESIGN AND MEANS FOR THE EXECUTION.

I. France takes the Rhine as the natural frontier. All the country between Germersheim and Rhineberg shall be incorporated to the Republic, together with the fortifications of Ehrenbreitstein and Cassel. The French to erect têtes-ponts opposite Huningen, Strasbourg and Cologne; that near Manheim is to be razed. The navigation on the Rhine to be free for the French and Germans, and none of either nation shall be allowed to establish tolls or imposts.

II. Holland receives that part of Germany on the left Rhine border, which lies north of Venlo, Gueldern and Rhinebergen, viz. a small part of the Electorate of Cologne, the Prussian share of Guelders, and that part of the Duchy of Cleve situated on the left Rhine border—here the river Ems makes the frontier of Holland, viz. from its source to the city Rhine where it becomes navigable. From Rhine to Haltern, where the Seva and Lippe unite, shall be drawn a straight line, and every thing situated on this side of the line, and on the right border of the Lippe, shall also be joined to Holland, inclusive of the city of Wesel, viz.

1. One small part of East Friesland.
2. A considerable part of the Bishopric of Munster, with the towns Saeftzel, Horstman, and Haltern.
3. The marquise Bentheim and Schwinfurther.
4. That part of the duchy of Cleve on the right borders of the Lippe. The navigation of this and the river Ems to be free for Germany and Holland, and no imposts or tolls are to be established.

III. The House of Austria renounces, in favour of his Prussian Majesty, its possessions in Poland and Silesia, on the left border of the Weichsel or Vistula. In favour of the Elector of Bavaria, of the Duke of Wurtemberg, and the Margrave of Baden, the whole Austrian Suabia, and that part of Tirole situated on the left border of the Inn—for which it is to receive,

1. That part of the Bavarian circuit on the right side of the Inn, containing part of the duchy of Bavaria, the archbishopric of Salzburg, and the provostship Berchtoldig.

2. That part of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate on the left side of the Rhine, also that part of the metropolitan bishopric of Passau to the left of the Donau, and to the right of the Inn.
3. The small part of the marquise Bayreuth, situated on the right of the Eger. From the source of the Eger a straight line to be drawn to the source of the Elbe, and all the country on this side of the line to be incorporated with the House of Austria.

IV. Prussia renounces, in favour of France and Holland, his possessions on the left of the Rhine, in the circles of Westphalia and Franconia, and that part of Pomerania on the left to the Oder, the lordships Lora and Kletenberg, his possessions in the county Mansfeld, part of the duchy of Magdeburg, known by the name of Saal Circle, for which he receives,

1. That part of Poland and Silesia to the left of the Vistula.
2. The whole marquise Laufitz.
3. The possessions of the King of England situated to the left of the Elbe and the right of the Wefer, which river is to form the boundary to the Prussian dominions on the side of the circle of Westphalia: They contain nearly the electorate, and almost the whole county of Bremen and Verden, the county Spiegelberg, and part of the county Hoya.
4. The Imperial free town of Bremen and Goslar.
5. The States of the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel.
6. The Bishopric Hildesheim.
7. The possessions or territory of the city of Hamburgh to the left of the Elbe.
8. That part of the Abbey Corvey, and the county of Schaumberg.

V. The Elector of Bavaria renounces his possessions on the left of the Rhine, the Duchy of Berg, the part of Bavaria intended for Austria, (see above) and receives in return—

1. The Bishoprics Regensburg and Freylingen, and that part of the Bishopric Passau situated on the left of the Inn.
2. That part of the Circle of Franconia on the left of the Mayn; viz. the Bishoprics Eichstätt, great portions of the Bishoprics Bamberg and Wurzburg, the Marquise Anspach and the free imperial cities Windheim, Rothenburg, Nurnberg, with their territories, and the possessions of the Grand Master of the German Order.

3. Austrian Suabia (with exception of Breisgau and the county Hohenberg) the Lordships of Vorzulberg, and the part of Tyrol on the left of the Inn.

4. The Bishoprics Conflanz and Aufburg, with the Abbeys, Provostships, and Imperial free towns in the circle of Suabia, excepting those included in the states of the Duke of Wurtemberg, and the Margrave of Baden.

5. That part of the Bishoprics Worms and Speyer on the left of the Rhine, including Philippsburg.

6. That part of the Electorate of Mayence on the left of the Mayn, with the exception of some districts to be given to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt.

Part of the Lower Palatinate on the left of the Rhine, excepting the city of Caub, with its appendages, intended for the Landgrave of Hessen Rheinfels, together with all No. 5 and 6, in specified countries, shall be made over to the Duke of Deuxponts, as the probable heir to the Electorate of Bavaria, who renounces all his possessions on the left of the Rhine in favour of France.

VI. The House of Hesse receives for its possessions, on the left of the Rhine, the Lordships Lichtenau and Wildstadt in Suabia, ditto in the principality of Hennberg, in Franconia, in the counties of Schaumburg and Hoya, and Pyrmont in Westphalia, viz.

1. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel:

a. That part of the Electorate of Mayence included by Hesse, viz. the Bailiwick Amöneburg and Fritzlar.
b. The Bishoprics Fulda and Paderborn.

c. The Duchy of Westphalia appertaining to the Electorate of Cologne.

d. The Electoral Dignity.

2. The Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt:

a. The share of the Electorate of Mayence on the right of the Mayn till towards Taub.

b. The small part of the same Electorate on the left of Mayn, a little above Aschaffenberg, till towards Hanau, viz. the Bailiwick Steinheim, Dieburg, and some other districts to the north of the county of Erbach, comprising, amongst others, the towns Seligenstadt and Hofheim—together with the Bailiwick Gernheim, situated on the Rhine; but the remaining part on the left Mayn borders will be joined to the Palatinate.

c. The free Imperial cities of Frankfort on the Mayn and Wetzlar, with its territories.

3. The Landgrave of Hesse-Rheinfels-Rothenburg:

a. Those parts of the Electorate of Mayence situated on the Lahn.

b. The possession of the Electorate of Treves, or Trier, to the left of the Lahn.

c. The city of Taub, with all its appendages.

4. The Landgrave of Hesse Homburg to receive the free Imperial city of Fritzlar.

VII. The Duke of Wurtemberg to have:

1. The County of Hohenberg.

2. All the free Imperial towns and bailiwicks of the Circle of Suabia, surrounded by the States of the Duke.

3. The Electoral dignity.

VIII. The Margrave of Baden to obtain, for his possessions on the left of the Rhine and those of the Breisgau:

1. That part of the Bishopric of Strasburg on the right borders of the Rhine.

2. The Lordships Lichtenau, Wildstadt, and Lahn.

3. All the Ortenau.

4. The Imperial free cities of Offenburg, Zelle, Gengenbach, with the Abbeys of the same name.

IX. The House of Nassau to renounce its possessions on the left of the Rhine and the Ems, in favour of France and Holland; as also the Lordship Lohr—and obtains in return,

1. The Prince of Nassau-Dietz (late Hereditary Stadholder);

a. The Duchy of Bergen, with the city of Düsseldorf.

b. That part of the Duchy of Cleve on the left of the Lippe.

c. The Abbeys Eben and Verden.

d. The County of Recklinghausen, depending on the Electorate of Cologne.

e. The County of Mark, with the Imperial free town of Dortmund.

f. That small part of the Electorate of Cologne on the right of the Rhine, to the north-west of Nonnenwern, containing, among others, the town of Königswinter.

g. The Electoral dignity under the title of Elector of Nassau-Bergen—whereagainst this Prince is to give up his present pollution to the other branches of his House.

2. The other branches of Nassau, viz. the Princes of Nassau-Wiesburg, Nassau-Uisingen, and Saarbrück, are to divide amongst them,

a. The County Dietz, Uisingen, Dillenburgh, and Bellstein.

b. The Prussian possessions of the County of Sayn.

c. That part of Treves and Cologne which extends on the right to the Rhine, from the right of the Lahn, towards Nonnenwern.

X. The Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel gives up his dominions to Prussia, and obtains in return—

1. The Bishopric of Osnabrück, and a considerable part of that of Münster, among others, the town of this name, (viz. Holland.)

2. The greater part of the Principality of Minden, and the County of Hoya, and a small part of the Duchy of Bremen and Verden, viz. what is situated on the left of the Weser.

3. The Counties of Lingen, Tecklenburgh, Diemel, and Ransberg.

4. Almost the whole Principality of East Friesland, extending on the left to the Ems. (Vide Holland.)

5. The Electoral dignity, under the title of Elector of Westphalia.

XI. The House of Schaumburg Lippe renounces all its possessions on the right on the Weser, in favour of Prussia, and receives there-against,

On Tuesday last, at Dalkeith House, the Countess of DALKEITH was safely delivered of a son.

Married at Feddinch, on the 26th of last month, WILLIAM KEIR, Esq. to Miss FRANCES LINDESAY, daughter of William Lindey of Feddinch, Esq.

Monday was married at Tinwald-Downs, WILLIAM CURRIE, Esq. of Itton-Hall, Monmouthshire, to Miss BUSBY, daughter of John Busby, Esq.

ROBERT HEPBURN, Esq. of Clerkington, died at Middleton the 2d current.

Mr DAVID MARTIN, an eminent portrait painter, died on Saturday at his house in James's Square.

Died at Forres, on the 16th ult. Baillie THOMAS EDDE, Chief Magistrate of that burgh.

Died at Brechin, on the 29th ult. Mrs SARAH GIB, wife of Mr James Smith, merchant there.

Arrived on Monday last, at Walker's Hotel, their Graces the Duke and Duchess of MONTROSE, from Buchanan House, on their way to London. Same day set off from the same place, his Grace the Duke of ROXBURGH, for the Fluers.

Monday being New Year's Day, the ROYAL EDINBURGH VOLUNTEERS First Regiment, CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, and INFANTRY, assembled in St Andrew's Church, where an excellent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Principal BAIRD, from Deuteronomy xxiii. 9. "When the Host goeth forth against thine enemies, then keep thee from every wicked thing." The collection amounted to about 1000 Sterling.

Yesterday, JOHN YOUNG was executed here, for the crime of house-breaking and robbery. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and behaved in a manner becoming his unhappy situation. He was attended by his two brothers, and the Rev. Dr GLOAG assisted him in his devotional exercises.

On Saturday scennight, NEIL M'KINNON, of the Argyleshire Fencibles, an officer's servant, was barbarously murdered on the high road, between Lisburn and Blair's Camp, on his way from Belfast. A reward of one hundred guineas is offered by the regiment for the apprehension of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this diabolical deed.

The REPULSE and AGAMEMNON men of war, of 64 guns each, are to be stationed in the Humber for the protection of that coast. The latter is arrived.

Last night, his Grace the Duke of BUCLEUCH's house at Smeaton, was unfortunately burnt to the ground. We have not heard of any person being hurt.

On Saturday last, a most alarming fire broke out in the Town Mills at Stirling, which did very considerable damage before it could be got under.

One day last week, a brewer's servant, who had been employed in carrying beer to Porchester prison, was committed to Winchester gaol, on a charge of having conveyed two French officers out of the prison in a large beer cask, by which means they escaped.

On Tuesday next the 9th curr. there will be an ASSEMBLY at Leith.—Ladies Tickets to be had of the Members; Gentlemen's Tickets issued at Mr WILLIS'S Shop, Leith, on producing an order from a Subscriber. No Tickets given out, or money taken at the door.

The dancing to begin at seven, and end at one o'clock.

EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION FOR THE POOR.

On Sunday the 7th curr. there is to be an extraordinary collection at both the Churches of Canongate, for the benefit of the poor of that parish. As many of the most opulent inhabitants may not have an opportunity of contributing at the church door, it is requested they will be pleased to send their collection to the Elders who shall attend on Sunday, or to Mr WILLIAM HUMS, Treasurer to the Charity Workhouse of Canongate, who will grant receipts, if required.—A box is also placed in the Charity Workhouse, to receive the mites of those who may chuse to visit the House.

ESCAPED FROM JUSTICE, AND REWARD FOR A DISCOVERY.

THAT on the evening of SATURDAY last the 30th ult. a Man on horseback giving himself out to be an English tider, came to the house of Mrs Campbell, innkeeper at the end of Carron Bridge, near Carron Works, in Stirlingshire, desirous lodging all night, and intimated that he behaved to be off early next morning: That he was accordingly lodged, but in the morning it was discovered that he had gone off while the family was in bed, having stolen and taken with him the following particulars, viz.

A Silver Cup, weighing 85 ounces having a large handle on each side, a cover with a pair apple on the top thereof; On the one side, this inscription: "This Cup was given by the Officers of the Bombay Regiment to John Stewart, as a mark of their gratitude;" On the other side, "A gift from John Stewart to his affectionate mother, 1791."

A Silver Milk Pot, marked A.M.; Six Table Spoons, marked A.M.S., cyphered. One Divider, ditto, ditto. Eleven Tea Spoons, marked M.D. Five ditties unmarked, London made. One pair of Tea Tong, ditto. A Punch Ladle, marked M.D.

S
A Silver Salt round marked, A.M.
A Boy's Hat.

From information received, and circumstances discovered, it now appears, that the above Robbery was committed by ANDREW AITKEN, an old offender, who had some time ago stolen a horse from Falkirk, and another from Musselburgh, both of which he carried to Carlisle, where they were recovered; and in being apprehended, was brought to, and kept for some time prisoner in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh.

Whoever will, within three months from this date, apprehend this said Andrew Aitken, or give such information to Mr Littlejohn, Procurator Fiscal of Stirling Shire, or to Mr William Scot, Procurator Fiscal of the County of Edinburgh, as shall be the means of apprehending him, and recovering of forfeited articles, shall, upon conviction, receive a Reward of TEN GUINEAS.

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 3, 1798.
N. B. The said Andrew Aitken is about 5 feet 5 inches high, has short dark-coloured hair, which comes a little over his forehead; has a fair complexion; the English accent; wore a drab-coloured great coat, pantaloons of broad strip corduroy, and new boots.

He rode a dark-brown horse, short tail, had been fired for the spavin on the near hind leg, had a saddle resembling those used by the light cavalry, with saddle bags, cut, as is supposed, to receive the articles stolen.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

At the Coach yard of Browns in Co. Abbeyhill,

A New Fashionable GIG, with a Sword Case and plated mounting, with or without Harness.

A good second hand two wheeled CHAISE, with a roof and Harness.

A second hand taxed CART, made in imitation of a Windsor chair.

For further particulars, application may be made to Robert Trotter, Esq. of Cafieldlaw, the proprietor, to whom proposals in writing will be given in, and which proposals must particularly specify what houses or other buildings or inclosing may be intended.

Intended offerers may apply for particulars to Mr James Veatch at Merton, Mr Alexander Low at Woodend, both by Dundee, or Mr Peter Brown of Rawflat, at Newton, by Jedburgh. The offers, if desired, will be secret.

Thomas Watson, at Bath, will show the farms, and point out the marches.

PAINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN (AGENT FOR THE SUN FIRE OFFICE AND INSURANCE ON LIV ES) AT HIS PRINTING-HOUSE, OLD FISH MARKET CLOSE, EDINBURGH.

Price of a single paper 6d.—L. 3: 18s. per annum, when called for.—L. 4, delivered in Town, or in Leith; and L. 4: 4s. sent by Post to any part of Great Britain.

HOUSE IN THE NEW TOWN.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 1st January, 1798, between the hours of two and three afternoon.

AT HOUSE No. 18. North Frederick Street, presently possessed by Mr Whyte McIlvile, advocate, consisting of a first floor and funk story.

On the first floor are two public rooms, and four bed-rooms, with a good dressing closet, off which is a cold bath, and other conveniences.

In the funk story is a good kitchen, with four rooms, closets and larder, also a large wine cellar; one of the rooms is about 24 feet long, and being well lighted is extremely fit for a writing chamber.

The back ground is divided into a court and green, where are a wall-house, several cellars, &c. with a coach-house and stable.

The premises may be seen on Mondays and Fridays, from one to three o'clock afternoon.

N. B. The proprietor has a privilege of building on part of his back ground along Thistle street, to a considerable height.

For further particulars, apply at the house, or to Mr James Balfe, W. S. George Square.

A BREWERY, DWELLING HOUSE, GARDEN, AND FEU-DUTIES,

FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 31st day of January 1798, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon.

THE BREWERY, Dwelling-house, stable, Hay-loft, and

Garden at Borrowloch, which belonged to and were occupied by the deceased George Gardiner brewer there, with the small Dwelling-house and Cellar on the west side of the entry to the Brewery.

The brew-house and malt-barn, which are both exceedingly commodious, are quite new, having been erected within these few years by Mr Gardiner. The stable, which will contain four horses and hay-loft above it are also new.

The dwelling-house is contiguous to the brewery, and consists of an excellent kitchen on the ground-floor, with two cellars under the same, and water-pipe; an elegant dining-room, drawing-room, and three bed-rooms on the second floor, all in the best repair, with good garrets above, which may be fitted up for bed-rooms at a very small expence; so that the house may be made to accommodate a very large family.

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